

Sounder Basis for American Industry Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

and is still continuing, notwithstanding the evidence that the first six months of this year were one of the best of any similar periods in business history, the manufacturers are finding themselves forced to change their plans to meet it. Not only have many of their plants too high capacities, with their over-capitalization pulling down their efficiency, so that they have to bid competitively for orders, even small ones, but also the railroads have so perfected their organization that ordinary freight now moves with almost as much speed and certainty as express formerly did.

The fact is that manufacturers have not yet faced it in the opinion of close students of size methods, both among retail men themselves as well as among bankers and economists, the practice is not due merely, as was first supposed, to the post-war uncertainties in prices, but is based on fundamental developments in American life and is permanent and sound.

Extends to All Fields

It has extended through almost all industries, even to such unexpected fields as the purchase of steel for construction. It has become such a large factor in ordinary commercial life that the American Railway Express Company has planned the new advertising posters for their wagons this fall to persuade merchants to stipulate that, for the sake of speed, the shipments shall be sent by them. The only difference of opinion found about it is as regards the retail store business, is whether it will extend further, or be somewhat modified.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association has followed the development closely, and is of the opinion that it is so important to merchants that it will probably extend. The stores, it finds, have learned to avoid "vertical," which means stocks, representation capital, that remain too long on the shelves without being sold. Stocks can have a wider range and a corresponding appeal to more patrons if the same amount of capital is invested in smaller quantities and greater varieties. Each stock, too, can be "turned over" often, so that a small profit on each piece of goods, if made several times a year, means a large total profit.

Paul M. Mazur of Lehman Brothers, New York bankers, who is making an intensive survey of the practice for the effect it will have on the kind of business banks have to handle, believes not only that it is permanent, but also that it "will bring about a change in American industry as far-reaching as, though on a smaller scale, than the industrial revolution." In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he said, in part:

"I believe in the order of the day, and everything points to an increase of it. The changes, tastes of the consuming public, together with a number of other factors, are forcing the retailers to readjust their old buying practices, and their readjustment is taking a form that will in turn force the manufacturers to become more like merchants in estimating the amount the public will buy, and in conforming to its tastes."

"The chief factor in spreading the idea of smaller stocks and quicker turnover, of course, was the lesson of 1920, which gave it a chance to prove its efficiency. Another important one is the refusal of the American public to be standardized. In goods in which the matter of taste enters, the merchant today must carry an ever-widening, not narrowing, range. Styles sweep over the country, not in a month, and they pass off as quickly. A merchant would not dare stock up heavily as he used to, and having seen the advantage of small stocks, he certainly would not wish to."

"This change is due not merely to the fact that the present is a period of falling prices. Even if it were, however, we could hardly

expect it to last less than a generation. That has been the experience of previous readjustments from war. Deflation and a return to normal production naturally bring prices back to something approaching their normal level. In our case, moreover, we have several other factors. We have had a "buyer's market," in which the manufacturers were competing for business and the buyers could largely dictate their terms; and with the change in American society from a debtor to a creditor nation, making an increase likely in our imports, I doubt if that situation will be changed for a long time."

Even the chain stores, with their highly specialized statistical staffs to keep exact records of previous experience, and with their huge buying power, which they use systematically to place large quantity orders, have to resort to "hand-to-mouth" buying for "fads" and style goods. E. L. Dow, director of advertising and sales manager of the W. T. Grant chain of 75 department stores, outlined to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor his company's method of buying these. He said:

"We buy 'fad' goods with the greatest care so as not to have any left on our hands to be disposed of at a loss. We start with a small order, which is immediately distributed to our stores. A careful check is made of the sales for the first few days, and, on the basis of these figures, we give a reorder of a certain size. Then we continue to watch the sales, and, to recall the stock as long as the goods continue to increase."

"As soon as the peak has passed and sales show a decline, we cut down our orders rapidly, and, at a certain point, stop refilling and let the stock sell out. That method keeps us from being left with unsaleable stock and insures us a steady turnover."

As Viewed by Bankers

Among bankers, economists and students of finance, who have been watching the development of small-order buying, there appears to be no doubt as to its permanence, though the more conservative ones are inclined to believe that when prices are more stabilized it will become less pronounced. George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, discussing the prospects, said:

"It will come to a test as to which is the more economic method, large orders to make mass production possible, or small orders to give the stores a rapid turnover. If mass production is worth it, the manufacturers will make the necessary inducements to merchants to resume forward buying. If not, then small orders will continue, for the merchants, as well as all others engaged in industry, have learned the advantage of rapid turnover."

"I look for more forward orders in some cases, however. They have already been evident in the buying of rubber, where the danger of a shortage is still a factor. Imports in May this year increased over those of the previous May by 40 per cent. That is far more than the increase in consumption, and it must mean that many persons were putting in stock. In some lines of men's clothing, too, this summer taught the wisdom of carrying too small stocks. The hot spell early in the season found many dealers unable to meet the call for light clothing, and unable to get stocks from manufacturers. An occasional lesson of that kind will make forward buying more popular."

"The great improvement in transportation, however, has made it easier to carry smaller stocks and depend on obtaining fresh supplies. Changes in styles, too, have made it unsafe to buy in the old large quantities; and, while I do not think that opening up a business this fall, as is likely, will encourage more forward ordering, the lesson that inactive stocks on the shelves represent a leakage in profits has permanently changed the merchant's point of view."

Some of the changes that the new practice has already brought, and the opinions of manufacturers and others as to what the effects will be on industry, will be set forth in the next articles of this series.

DRY ENFORCEMENT CHIEF IN VERMONT

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 5 (AP)—Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement, is at his summer home in South Hero. He expects to pass the weekend with his family and may prolong his stay two or three days to tour the border in this district and the State of Maine to make a first-hand study of existing conditions.

BETHLEHEM GETS CAR ORDER

ST. PAUL, Sept. 5—Great Northern has placed an order with Bethlehem Steel for 500 50-ton general service cars.

The Elizabeth Candy Shops

416 Moody Street, Woburn, Mass.

Chocolate & Bon Bons, Caramels

see, 9c & \$1.00 per lb. 10c lb.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream

soda, sundae, etc.

Lorlie & Carl

MASTERPIECES

"AMERICA'S FINEST CHOCOLATES"

ASK YOUR DEALER

MONDAY'S EVENTS

Band concert at Pleasant Beach, 4 to

6; Revere Beach, 3 to 5; Nantasket

Brookline Bird Club, 6 to 8; Ipswich to

Clark's Beach, 6 to 8; North to

Plum Island, 7:30-9; 9 train at North

Station.

Excursion, Boston Mycological So-

ciety, Frides, North Station at 10:15;

baseball Fenway Park, New York vs.

Boston: American League.

THE

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

100% FENWAY

ZANE GREY'S

Wild Horse Mesa'

JACK DOLY, BOBBY BROWN, BOBBY BROWN, BOBBY BROWN

SEAN O'NEIL, SEAN O'NEIL, SEAN O'NEIL

ROXANNE, ROXANNE, ROXANNE

Grand Openings

Start a Savings Account Now

Next Interest Day Sept. 15

Deposits.....Over \$213,350,000

Surplus.....Over \$1,674,000

Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

ROXBURY, MASS.

Rug Cleaners for 65 Years

Roxbury 9800-9801

"BIG FELLOWS" ARE TARGETS OF DRY CHIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

expected to prove a big factor in his

"It is the right policy, I believe, to drive the big violators of the law out of business," he added. "But it is our duty as well to close the 'kitchen' bar rooms, but this responsibility also rests with the police. With the number of agents we have at our disposal, they will certainly be used to the best advantage."

Mrs. Tilton's Statement

Indications were today that the new administrator would study the local situation for a period before launching the vigorous drive against bootlegging and rum smuggling in New England, which is viewed as a certainty as soon as Captain Parker has time to perfect his organization.

Captain Parker was sworn in office yesterday by Paul J. Norton, secretary to Brig.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety. With respect to his appointment, Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the women's committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in a statement today said that they were looking forward to effective enforcement under his administration.

"The trouble with prohibition enforcement up to date has been that it has been too much in the hands of its enemies," she added. "The only man who can make a real success of enforcement is a man who cares deeply to see this great social reform succeed. There has been too much protection for big operators coming from high places.... The fight now is to man the good ship prohibition from top to bottom with men who want to see this great success. To do this means removal in high places. A sincere effort will demand these removals in the interest of honest law enforcement."

STATE POLICEMAN WINS PROMOTION

Succeeds Captain Parker, Now Prohibition Administrator

Lieut. Charles T. Beaupre, commander of Troop A of the state police at Framingham headquarters, today took charge of the entire force, succeeding Capt. George A. Parker, who has just become the New England prohibition administrator.

Lieutenant Beaupre, who is a resident of Holyoke, has been a member of the patrol since its organization. Brig.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety, made the appointment. For a short period Captain Parker will co-operate with Brigadier-General Foote and Lieutenant Beaupre in the conduct of the state patrol force.

Lieutenant Beaupre enlisted in the Second Infantry in 1911, and was promoted to a sergeantcy. He was overseas with that division, which became the One Hundredth Division. After

Four months in the South Division, after returning from France, he was promoted to a second lieutenant on July 9, 1918.

He was transferred to the Fourth Infantry in the Third Division, and was made a first lieutenant on Oct. 1, 1918. Lieutenant Beaupre took part

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

BOSTON and vicinity, Fall, tonight

Cloudy, possibly rain, with a chance

of showers at night; little change in

temperature, moderate north winds.

New England, Fall, tonight

Cloudy, little change in temperature,

moderate northeast and east winds.

NEW YORK, Fall, tonight

Cloudy, with a chance of rain, with a

chance of showers at night; little change in

temperature, moderate north winds.

WINDHAM, Fall, tonight

Cloudy, with a chance of rain, with a

chance of showers at night; little change in

temperature, moderate north winds.

WINDHAM, Fall, Saturday

Cloudy, with a chance of rain, with a

chance of showers at night; little change in

temperature, moderate north winds.

WINDHAM, Fall, Sunday

Cloudy, with a chance of rain, with a

chance of showers at night; little change in

temperature, moderate north winds.

WINDHAM, Fall, Monday

Cloudy, with a chance of rain, with a

chance of showers at night; little change in

temperature, moderate north winds.

WINDHAM, Fall, Tuesday

Cloudy, with a chance of rain, with a

chance of showers at night; little change in

temperature, moderate north winds.

WINDHAM, Fall, Wednesday

Cloudy, with a chance of rain, with a

chance of showers at night; little change in

BOSTON'S PORT TRADE IMPROVES

August, 1925 Imports Are Far Ahead of Period Last Year

Evidence of increasing commerce and more active shipping conditions at Boston is found in statistics compiled by local customs officials and made public today by W. W. Lufkin, Collector of the Port. Valuation of imports during the month of August was \$21,603,567, compared with \$14,636,170 in August, last year, and \$20,960,679 in July, 1925. Duties collected in August were \$4,754,702.72, compared with \$3,188,497.08 in August, 1924, and \$4,660,666.95 in July, 1925.

Indications point to the current calendar year as being one of the heaviest, in the valuation of imports, in history of the port. Imports during the first eight months of this year were valued at \$227,316,676, compared with \$165,417,501 in the corresponding part of last year. Duties collected in this period amounted to \$32,641,260.65, compared with \$29,129,265.41 for the similar period a year ago.

Vessels arriving from foreign ports during August also showed increases over the same month a year ago. During August, 141 steamers and 18 schooners arrived at Boston from foreign countries, compared with 129 steamers and 17 schooners in August, 1924.

Passengers reaching Boston during August numbered 2,138 from transatlantic ports, 13,031 from Nova Scotia and Canada and 33 from the West Indies and Central America. A year ago, the August numbers were 2,882 from overseas, 13,215 from Nova Scotia and Canada and 61 from the West Indies and Central America, a total of 778 more than came in during August, 1925.

WOMEN VOTE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

New Hampshire Federation to Meet in Laconia in 1926

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 5 (Special)—New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, in thirteenth annual summer convention assembled yesterday, went on record in favor of law enforcement. Laconia was decided upon as the assembly place of next year's convention.

Mrs. Charles B. Yardley of East Orange, N. J., first president of the New Jersey federation and an honorary member of the New Hampshire federation since its organization, spoke, and other guests were Mrs.

Grace Morrison Pool, former Massachusetts president, and Mrs. Florence W. Dentforth, Maine president. The business resolution committee consists of Mrs. George F. Morris of Lancaster, Mrs. Ethel L. Page of Cohasset, and Mrs. Louis D. Record of Nashua. The courtesy resolutions committee named was Mrs. Arnold S. Yantis of Manchester, Mrs. Alice B. Henry of Wolfeboro, and Mrs. William B. Fellows of Tilton.

The welcome to the club was given by Mrs. Walter M. Flint, president of the Hostess Club, and the response was by Mrs. George F. Morris, first vice-president.

JEWELERS ORGANIZE TO COMBAT CRIME

New York Police Will Cooperate in Movement

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Asserting that the crime situation in the United States demands prompt attention, the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, representing 1,500 manufacturing and wholesale jewelers, has announced that it would undertake an intensive campaign against lawlessness. Authorized spokesman for the jewelers said that Richard E. Enright and Job H. Banton, police commissioner and district attorney, respectively, had promised their aid and co-operation. They quoted Mr. Enright as having admitted that crimes by convicted criminals who are out on bail had increased in the first five months of this year and that "of each 42 criminals convicted 41 escape punishment."

Mr. Enright was quoted as having said that 134 men released on bail last year committed crimes while at liberty on bail bonds, and that during the first five months of this year 169 men at liberty on bail committed new crimes.

F. C. Backus, secretary of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, said committees have been appointed to study police protection, insurance frauds, "fences," hold-ups and illegal trade. Their reports will be analyzed and a conference will be called within 10 or 12 days to receive recommendations for action by the jewelers to prevent crime.

Mrs. Backus said that the jewelers' organizations in Chicago and elsewhere were taking similar action.

PHI BETA ELECTION HELD

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 5 (AP)—Abraham Rosenthal of Newburgh, N. Y., was re-elected grand superior of Phi Beta Fraternity at a session of the national convention in this city late yesterday. Three other officers were re-elected as follows:

Visco-granular, John Rothner of Hartford; granular, George L. Louis, Basilius, University of Pennsylvania; grand bursar, Milton Sodasky, University of Pennsylvania.

World News in Brief

Berlin (AP)—Potash concern are among the very few German industries that have not suffered materially as a result of the war. They not only have not suffered, but have succeeded in almost trifling their business. During the first six months of the year 1925 the amount of potash sold by the German industries amounted to 20,000,000 tons, which is almost three times the amount disposed of during the same period of the preceding year, and also represents a vast increase over the total of 12,000,000 tons of the pre-war record year 1913. Every number of the statistics from the winter has sold, and all the concerns today are working at full blast.

Washington (AP)—First steps have been taken by the State Department toward concluding a new American Embassy and Consulate general and residential building for the diplomatic staff and employees at Tokyo.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5 (AP)—Warren B. Kittle, circuit court judge, has issued an injunction restraining the United Mine Workers from interfering with the operation of the Century Coal Company mine in Berks County. The mine, which formerly operated under a wage agreement with the miners' union, was reopened in July on a non-union basis.

Washington (AP)—Erection of a monument in Arlington in memory of the 190,000 men of the United States who lost their lives in the World War is under consideration by a committee of that service arm and the commission of fine arts. It will cost about \$20,000.

Buenos Aires (AP)—Orders for the arrest of more than 200 foreigners for deportation on charges including radical agitation and parrotic law violations have been issued by the Department of the Interior. President Machado in the few days has approved the deportation of nearly 100 foreigners on similar charges.

Rome (AP)—Laws of the United States and other nations outside Europe, which are now in application, are advanced as the reason for decreased Italian emigration during the first four months of 1925. In that time 118,000 Italians left to make their homes elsewhere, compared with 146,000 during the same period of 1924. Statistics show that a larger percentage than formerly of the emigrants are going to other European countries.

Colorado Springs, Colo. (AP)—By a vote of 124 to 11, the Colorado conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was on record as favoring separation between the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

San Salvador (AP)—Advises from Guatemala say that a contract has been signed by the Guatemalan Government with the Carnegie Institute for Archaelogical Research in Peten, department in northern Guatemala. This territory once was the home of Itza Indians.

Talca, Chile (AP)—El Paso will enter the 1925 encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars in this city was chosen as the closing encampment of the national encampment here after a contest by eastern delegates to take the gathering to New York.

Chicago (AP)—A gift of \$25,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr. for researches among the ruins of Megiddo, the ancient Armageddon, was announced by Dr. James H. Tutt, vice-president of the University of Chicago, at its annual meeting. The mine, which formerly operated under a wage agreement with the miners' union, was reopened in July on a non-union basis.

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"The Ivy Strap"
Plainer Styles are Desirable

In Black oozie
calfskin with dull
applique.

\$9.00



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The New San Carlo Tenor



PEOPLE HAVE MADE TOO MUCH INDIVIDUAL LAW, SAYS JURIST

Judge Thayer of Massachusetts Superior Court Severely Criticizes Citizen Who Decides What Laws He Shall or Shall Not Obey

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 5 (Special)—Severely criticizing the citizen who decides what laws he shall or shall not obey, and who disregards certain laws because he "does not like them," Thurston Thayer, judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court, speaking yesterday at a dinner of the Kiwanis Club, pointed out that disregard of law coupled with leniency and probation, has been responsible for much of America's so-called crime problem.

"The highest intent of patriotism demands a greater obedience to law than we find existing at the present time. If we believe in law and the Constitution of the United States," Judge Thayer said, "American people have made for themselves too

much individual law. There are too many people who seem to be a law unto themselves, rather than to be controlled by the general law. One of the chief mistakes is the so-called leading citizen who selects what laws he shall obey."

"It is not for the individual to say that he will not obey certain laws because he does not like them. If one man has a right to violate whatever law or law he sees fit, then all others have an equal right to violate other laws, that do not appeal to them."

The important question that the people of Massachusetts, for their own safety and protection, must decide is whether they have the courage to drive criminals beyond our borders. It can be done, by an aroused and fighting public opinion, but not by idle or half-hearted campaign to accomplish the desired end.

"It can be denied that under our lenient and probationary system there has been a tremendous and startling increase in the percentage in crimes of forced and voluntary violation

Reduced freight rates on lumber ranging from 3½ to 4½ per hundred weight by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railroads, will be come effective Sept. 23 and continue until Dec. 31, from points on the lines of those roads to points on the Boston & Maine and Maine Central lines, it is announced. Through rates to New Haven Railroad points have not been touched upon in the new tariff.

Competitors in the territory served by the New Haven rates is and will be most. Most of the spruce used in New England comes from Canada, via rail water, while most of the fir comes from the Pacific coast by steamer.

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BOSTON



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New for Fall
Brown Kid

Here combined with a brown suede back. Spanish heel. Brown kid is one of the most striking new styles.

Finest hand-turned construction

\$12.50

Luxury Shoe Department

exercised the probationary system to the very limit from the beach, and I still believe in it for certain crimes, but when certain kinds of crime are raging, it would seem as though the rights of law abiding people should outweigh the rights of criminals.

"It is also particularly which causes people to place wreaths on the brows of criminals while they pay little attention to the victim. In making these statements I am not referring to violations of any one particular law. I am referring myself to violations of all criminal laws. There are too many people in this country who believe that the law draws a distinction between the rich and the poor, and other classes of society. This is not exactly true, although it would seem so in after a few many cases."

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Marie L. Hayes, Washington, D. C.; Jali L. Hayes, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Lawson, Washington, D. C.; S. Alice Hall, New York City; Grace F. French, New York City; Grace B. Hall, New York City; Phoebe D. Rusch, Hamilton, Can.; Miss L. L. Williams, Hamilton, Can.; Miss E. L. Williams, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. May E. Bates, New Orleans, La.; Mr. Charles S. Ross, Fort Myers, Fla.; Mrs. Charles S. Ross, Fort Myers, Fla.; Mrs. John C. Johnson, Fort Myers, Fla.; Mrs. H. E. Sandberg, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Mary C. Lee, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss C. C. Green, Cleveland, O.; Miss Blanchie A. Nash, Cleveland, O.; Miss Helen Foster Gallagher, Newton, Mass.; Miss Frances Virginia Gallagher, Newton, Mass.; Miss M. C. Johnson, Milford, Conn.; Miss E. McNulty, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Edna M. Johnson, Milford, Conn.; Misses E. C. Johnson, Milford, Conn.; Mrs. Vera M. Abbott, Newburyport, Mass.; Mrs. Alice Brewster, Newbury, Mass.; Mrs. F. Greenfield, Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Pearce, St. Louis, Mo.; Misses E. Pearce, St. Louis, Mo.; Misses Lona C. Kirkland, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Anderson, Rock Island, Ill.; Miss Spalding, Tulsa, Okla.; Mrs. Adella A. Hartnett, Rockville, Conn.; Mrs. M. E. Herzer, Columbus, O.; Mrs. Mabel A. Broadway, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mary B. Hart, Batawa, N. Y.; Mrs. Elizabeth Bartow, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Anella Trenhoff, Caton, Ill.; Miss Agnes C. Roseman, Gary, Ind.; Misses E. C. Johnson, Aspinwall, Pa.; Mrs. Eudine Summer, Batavia, N. Y.; Mrs. Margaret A. King, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Gertrude C. Peacock, Richmond, Ind.; Misses C. Smithly, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Bessie S. Bear, Allentown, Pa.; Mrs. Emma Z. Weamer, Bethlehem, Pa.; Clinton B. Weamer, Bethlehem, Pa.; Mrs. E. E. Eckert, Easton, Pa.; Mrs. E. B. Eckert, Easton, Pa.; Mrs. C. E. Eckert, Easton, Pa.; Mrs. Nella H. McKee, Asheville, N. C.; Miss Mary G. Wilkinson, Richmond, Va.

Leavenworth, Kan.

SEASIDE of extremely hot

winter lay heavily upon this

section of the country, and the

Kansas City papers had much to say

regarding the trying experiences of

those in the poorer and more

congested districts of that city. The heat

was oppressive also in state

prisons, and the cramped

conditions of the small and crowded

cells offered little relief.

In one case, a man whose

attention wandered as he tried to

read, until his eye was attracted by

an article in the paper which he

had read and re-read. As early as pos-

sible the next morning, with the news

paper in his hand, he sought the

chief clerk of the institution and laid

before him the article which had

so impressed him. It related the

case of small children in the city, to

be supplied with ice and fresh milk,

and told of a fund for that purpose

to which contributions were being

received.

Qualifying for much money he had

on deposit at the time, and learning

that it amounted to a few pennies

more than \$10, he signed an order

directing that all of it be sent to

the fund, specifying, however, that

he should be unknown as the donor;

he did not wish any halo for the

suggestion that his act might be

designed to draw attention to his

own apparently numerous needs.

This sum was all the money he

possessed, but he had no opportunity

as he was, of earning more;

RADIO

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Studio concert by the so-

piano, Maria Fantoli de Carrasco, and

others; a program of Cuban and

classical music.

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (445 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Cozy corner for boys and

girls, Uncle Dick." Concert orchestra and

dinner music. 8:30—Studio concert. 9:

Dance music.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (250.5 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"WNC" dinner program, Westminster orchestra. 7—Lover's State

Theater orchestra. 7:30—State orchestra, direction Lambert Brothers. 8:30—Dance music. 8:30—Copley orchestra, direction W. Edward Boyle.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dance program by Ten

East orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (400 Meters)

5 to 10 p. m.—Dinner music; Louis

Bianconi, flute and soprano; concert by

United States Army Band, front

Winston; Vincent Lopez and his

Pennsylvania orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:30—Special

program. 9:30—Joseph Knecht's or-

chestra.

WMCA, New York City (311 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dance orchestra. 8:30—Berley

Carteret dance orchestra.

WNYC, New York City (428 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dance program. 7:15—Plano

recital. 7:30—Concert by the New

Women's Symphony. 9:15—Fred Ehren-

beck.

WGBB, New York City (315 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Maghalian Oriental Trio.

7—Musical program. 8:10—West Indian

Hour. Merrick's orchestra and chorus.

8:30—Meyer Louis.

WAHC, Richmond Hill, N. Y. (315 Meters)

11 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Special program of

dance music.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Zill's orchestra. 7—Newark

Services, direction V. J. Mancini.

8:30—"Digging up the Past."

10—"Adventures in Africa."

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (500 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ reci-

tals. 8:45—"The Chalfonte-Haddon Hall evening concert." 8:45—

Vessella's concert band. 8—Steeples-

orchestra, orchestra. 10—The Paradians

dance orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (500 Meters)

7 p. m.—"Comfort's Philharmonic or-

chestra, with prominent soloists. 7:45—

"Song of the Surf," sound of the

Atlantic Ocean, produced by a special

microphone placed directly above the

breakers. 7:45—Vessella's band, with

prominent soloists. 7:45—The California

Night Hawks orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (445 Meters)

7 p. m.—Washington orchestra. 8—Bible talk. 10:30—"Crandall's Saturday

Night."

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (800 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Or-

chestra, conductor, T. J. Vastine.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461.2 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:30—

Uncle Kaybee. 6:45—Football scores. 8:

Studio concert.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—United States Army Band

from Washington.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Musical

program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—National

dance orchestra.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Mu-

sical program. 10:30 to 1 a. m.—Con-

cert, studio numbers, orchestra and

organ.

WRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—"Comfort's Bond Hill

orchestra. 10:30—Popular song features.

Bert Lindsay and "Kern Aylward, from

Alms studio.

WMAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert under the

supervision of Arthur Findling, baritone.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 6, 1925

WXAC, Boston, Mass. (280.5 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening

service from the Mother Church, The

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in

Brookline, Mass.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (250.5 Meters)

7:30 a. m.—The Sunday morning ser-

vice of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

12:30 p. m.—Concert. 6:30—Regular

Sunday evening service from the

Mother Church, The First Church of

Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

WDBB, Boston, Mass. (261 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Musical program by Major

Bates and the "Capitol Gang," from New

York. 8:15—Special program.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass.

8 p. m.—Musical program; piano, cor-

net, organ and clarinet.

WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

6:20 p. m.—Major Bates and the "Cap-

itol Gang," from New York. 8:15—Gold-

band concert.

WEAF, New York City (400 Meters)

2 to 5 p. m.—"Sunday Hymn Sing"

and interdenominational services under

the auspices of the Greater New York

Federation of Churches; address by the

Rev. James Myers. 6:20—Special mu-

sical program from the Capitol Theater.

WMC, New York City (311 Meters)

10 a. m.—The regular Sunday morning

service of the First Church of Christ, Scien-

tist, New York City.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (500 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—"The Ambassador concert

and dinner. 7—Ambassador concert

and dinner.

WZB, Boston-Springfield, Mass.

8 p. m.—"The Ambassador concert and

dinner.

WJZ, New York City (350 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"The Ambassador concert and

dinner.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"The Ambassador concert and

dinner.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"The Ambassador concert and

dinner.

WJZ, New York City (350 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"The Ambassador concert and

dinner.

WJZ, New York City (350 Meters)

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WJZ, New York City (350 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"The Ambassador concert and

dinner.



SUNSET STORIES

The Hole in the Lawn

ROBIN discovered it one morning when he was romping on the lawn with Dusky, his dog. It was very round and so smooth that it looked as though it had been made with a very hard, smooth, round instrument. It didn't go straight down, but slanted just a bit, so he couldn't see the bottom nor tell how deep it was. It was a most interesting hole, about as big around as a 5-cent piece. Dusky thought it was interesting, too, and sniffed at it curiously.

"Come away, Dusky," called Robin, as he ran around to the back of the house.

"I wonder who made that hole," he said to himself. "I'm going to make one with this stick." And he picked up the two small sharp-pointed measuring stakes, with the long string between them, that he had seen his father use to get a straight line in the garden when he was planting seeds.

He dug the point of one stake into the ground and turned it round and round, but the earth was soft and crumbled away and the hole he had made looked rough and clumsy beside the one on the lawn.

"I'll find a harder place and then I can do it," he said.

So he ran over to the shade of the apple tree, where the grass grew and the earth was firm, and then with great care and much hard work, he forced the sharp point of the stick little by little into the ground and turned it round and round to make it smooth and even.

"That's better," he said, and then he and Dusky ran around to the front lawn again to look at the other hole.

The sun was shining brightly on it, and it seemed to him that something

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

IT is not often that the Duke of Orleans, the pretender to the Throne of France, addresses a letter to his supporters, but recently he has written to the Duc de Luynes to deny reports that he has given up hope of ever returning to France and has become fully reconciled to his exile. By law he is not allowed to set foot in the country. He has walls this fact and writes:

"I have seen the amnesty open up the French frontiers to common criminals, rebels and deserters, while I, who have a consuming desire to serve my country, have never been vouchsafed that honor and blessing."

It should be observed that in no part of his letter does he make any allusion to monarchical ideas or claim any rights to the throne of France. The Royalists have steadily declined in numbers and in influence, and, although M. Leon Daudet sometimes makes a stir, it is largely because of his personality and savage attacks and not because of his Royalist significance.

Russia's New Move
Unquestionably the Russian Government sees in the proposed Franco-German pact something of a menace to its own diplomacy. It believes that an attempt is being made to encircle and to isolate Russia. It attributes this design especially to England. If there were a general coalition of western Europe outside which stood Russia it is possible that France would be opposition between the two camps of western and eastern Europe.

There is, of course, no need for such a coalition, many good Europeans hope that some day, Russia, like Germany, will be included in the League of Nations. But, at any rate, this conception of diplomacy induces the Soviets to make overtures to France for the repayment of the Russian debts in part and so destroy any Franco-German alliance which might be pointed against Russia. At the same time, Russia is endeavoring to enter into still closer relations with Germany with the same object in view.

The West Indies

It would at present be altogether wrong to treat with real seriousness the proposal that France should give up its West Indian Islands to the United States and its possessions in the Pacific to Great Britain for the repayment of war debts. The proposal is, of course, an old one and has been dealt with in these columns. If it were possible to overcome national sentiments, it might be a good solution, but although the project is again put forward in the *Ere Nouvelle*, which is one of M. Caillaux's organs, general feeling is against any official steps being taken in this direction.

It may be true that the distant colonies do not aid France and, moreover, that they could be taken from France in given circumstances without a blow being struck. It may be true that democratic culture has not flourished in Martinique or Guadeloupe and that in French Guiana no progress is registered. It may be true that France would be well advised to concentrate its efforts on the development of northern Africa instead of scattering its efforts.

But when all is said and done, national sentiment would probably prove too strong for any such surrender even were it welcomed by America and by England.

A Socialist Promotion

History repeats itself often in France, and the appointment of M. Alexandre Varenne as Governor-General of Indo-China has resulted in his repudiation by the Socialist Party. The post is an exceedingly lucrative one, and its holder is treated with the magnificence and pomp of a viceroy. It is a tempting offer to a Socialist, and it is not surprising that M. Varenne has accepted.

But the Socialist Party is extremely jealous of any of its members



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- jersey and tweeds for street and sports wear
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And boys and girls anticipating their return to private school in the city or country may be supplied with every requisite, too

Music of the World—Art News and Comment

New Works by Georges Auric

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

London, Aug. 18. [A young man with a wish to displease, a liking for contradiction, a kind of strange pleasure in making enemies, which are the effects of a sensitive, sympathetic and kind nature which does not know how to express itself, shirks ridicule, and being afraid of being duped, assumes a peremptory and aggressive air.]

This is what I was thinking when I heard Georges Auric's latest works, and in the course of my daily conversation with him during his recent stay in London to superintend the choreography of his new opera, "Les Matelots." There was a time when Auric was considered the most bitter of critics and the most acid of composers; but some of his musical preferences, his avowed taste for Chabrier and Gounod, already gave, at times, an insight into his infinitely more amiable, suave and melodic musical temperament. One can notice that these angular traits which both his music and his personality evinced at first, but which were not the foundation of his character, are being smoothed off more and more every day.

The True Auric.

We are now beginning to reach the true Auric, and we can but rejoice at this, because his musical nature is really generous, robust, broad, cheerful and sensitive. In giving expression to his real temperament, Georges Auric, whose productive efforts during his early years seemed laborious and who seemed capable of writing short works only, gives evidence of a creative exuberance which is the sign of a well-balanced mentality in full possession of its faculties. The two short scores of incidental music for Jules Romains' "Le Mariage de M. le Troubadour" and Achard's "Malbrouck s'en va-t-en guerre," the "Matelots" ballet, a selection of five songs and a comic opera, nearly all composed, represent the work of a little more than a year—and a work which is not hurried and sketchy, but of genuine worth.

It is very difficult to judge of the music of "Les Matelots" from the performances given just now at the Coliseum; although the orchestra there is conducted by Eugene Goossens, the performances, owing to the disposition of the orchestra and the lack of care generally, are extremely poor. I attended lately a performance of the "Three-Cornered Hat" which would have made Manuel de Falla's hair stand on end, so bad was the attention paid to the tempi and the nuances.

Music Full of Youth

My impression was that the performance of "Les Matelots" was not so lamentably bad, but an orchestra arranged in full width where the sonorities cannot blend, an excessively large stage where the six personages in the ballet look dwarfed, are not favorable conditions for a work of this description. The briskness, good-humoredness and easy-going character of the work pierced through in spite of all. The orchestra showed nowhere those regrettable gaps which we find in more than one of the works of a young man. The melodies which inspire this ballet are all the time truly convincing. One cannot expect from music written to depict the evolution of sailors on land the refined distinction of a minuet or a sarabande, but one has a perfect right to ask for fullness of rhythm, color and melody, in turn bantering, sentimental and cheerful; there is everything of the kind here. It is music full of go and youth, which, without ever departing from the character of the scene it is intended to describe, is never vulgar.

I found amplified, in the orchestral version, those qualities which had been revealed in the performance on the piano given by Auric a few days before. It would be necessary to hear this choreographic production under better conditions. There is no doubt that this will be feasible some day, because the performances of it in Paris have resulted in a great success for the composer. And it is also unquestionable that, from the ballet, "Les Facheux," which already is more than noteworthy, to that of "Les Matelots," Georges Auric made a considerable step forward, which proves that he is moving in the right direction, namely, the direction of his true temperament.

Five New Songs

I was able to hear also a new work by Auric, still unpublished and generally unknown, as it has not yet appeared on any concert program. I mean a series of five songs on the poems of Gérard de Nerval. The selection of this romantic poet, one of the most delightful French writers of the nineteenth century, is in itself significant. One does not perceive clearly the supple, sad and romantic Gérard de Nerval's poetry associated with music which would imitate "Les Noces" or "Le Sacre du Printemps," but one can hear them at ease and with delight, adorned with the music which Auric added—music which is a sister of Gounod's and a daughter of that of Chabrier, yet personal all the same, whilst recalling the two elder ones.

The famous strophes which begin with:

There is a tune for which I would give the life of Rossini, of Mozart and Weber and the poem, equally well known, entitled "Dans une aile du Luxembourg," found in Auric's brotherly musician, Alice's deep sensitiveness and his peculiar taste for charm, meet there together at ease.

No doubt, on the day, which is not

To Letters of Art Visiting England
J. WILSON JOWSEY
has an exhibition at his studio:
2 Queen Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
"THE POLO PLAYERS"
by Joseph Crawhall
which was reproduced in color some time ago in "The Studio." It is recognized as one of his great works, and is a wonderful achievement in the rendering of horses in action. Also "Circus and Spermaceti," by Sir L. Almanzor, is a fine example of the artist's water-colors by this celebrated artist. These works, thoroughly characteristic of each artist, are to be seen by arrangement only, and are to be given to the private collector, or for presentation to a public gallery.



GEORGES AURIC

Another New Conductor

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

TO THE directory of American musicians, on the page reserved for conductors, a new name, that of Maximilian Pilzer, is to be added. It has already been added. In that list which grows so slowly, increased by an entry or two each season, Pilzer even now stands recorded.

Why should a violinist turn conductor? Good reason for such a move may, indeed, be far to seek. But Pilzer has not exchanged violin-playing for conducting, merely putting aside the bow for the baton. Nor has he, strictly speaking, outgrown solo performance. Rather, he has taken to another mode of activity, confining himself no longer to expression through a simple instrument, and lending himself to expression through that compound instrument known as the orchestra.

Harder question still, why should a violinist like Pilzer, who has been an orchestral player, presume to advance to the post of director? For according to the way things are commonly regarded in the United States, a musician who once enlists in the ranks must remain there; and all the more must he do so if, again like Pilzer, he has held a principal post, or been what might be called a non-commissioned officer. For eight years ago, let everybody be reminded, Pilzer was concertmaster of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

Has Already Made Start

Far be it from my purpose now to outline this artist's future in the occupation of orchestral leader. All I can say is, that I find him headed toward a conductorship. He made a start I don't know how long ago, giving a concert in Newark, N. J., with a group of Philharmonic men. He has presented himself before park audiences this summer with State Symphony men, appearing under the auspices of the municipal government of New York. As to whether he possesses remarkable gifts for symphonic interpretation or not, I am unable to aver. But I have heard him play the violin in recital in seasons past, and I have lately talked with him.

The problem of violin playing from the standpoint of sound, was a matter I desired to discuss with him. The query I particularly made was whether a violinist, in addition to studying his music with reference to technique, must also work it out with

the string quartet. He said he had no objection to that. I then asked him if he had any objection to the use of the bow on the ground that they took the brilliance out of his violin. But he declared that the keys of music are precisely the same in the first quarter of the twentieth century in New York that they were in the corresponding part of the eighteenth century in Leipzig. When Bach wrote his unaccompanied sonata in the key of C, he meant the key of C as we all know it. To prove his contention, Mr. Pilzer produced from its case his fiddle, built, if I recall correctly, in the year 1723.

"Do you suppose," asked he, "that the A here is, or ever has been, anything but the A to which the instrument was designed?"

That is a point which the books I have looked into have failed, as far as I remember, to consider.

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THE HOME FORUM

Two Daughters of Amherst

AS THE names of Keats and Shelley have become inseparable linked with the passing of the years, so perhaps will those of Emily Dickinson and Helen Hunt Jackson, less famous, no less precious names, be joined by the generations of the future. The one, it is pretty safe to assume, will long hold her title of America's most distinctive woman poet, the other hers of America's most versatile woman writer. Their years were more nearly synchronous than were those of the English poets. Born and reared in the same quiet college town of Amherst, in Massachusetts, where Emily's father was of the town and Helen's the gown, they were far more intimately and frequently associated. They were playmates, schoolmates, friends.

Emily Dickinson, as the world of letters is pretty generally agreed, defies comparison. She is like none other. Blake and Poe are names that can suggest but not adequately depict her position among the literati. That her poet is the finest by a woman in the English language is an late dictum and high praise indeed. It does not follow, however, that it in any way resembles Elizabeth Barrett Browning's as many of "H. H."'s passionate sonnets do. It has no counterpart. It is, to reiterate, like none other.

It contains, of course, occasional moods and themes that are highly suggestive of other singers, but always characterized by a simplicity and profundity that is hers alone. Modern anthologies contain a well-known reflection of the following, yet how vastly different they are:

"The bee is not afraid of me,
I know the butterfly;
The pretty people of the woods
Receive me cordially.

The brook laughs louder when I come,
The breezes madder play;
Wherefore, mine eyes, thy silver
mists?

Wherefore, O summer's day?"

So always are they different, her flights of swift poetic rapture. Grace is sometimes sacrificed for homeliness and clarity for mysticism, but brevity and directness are constant factors. Her magical words, or joy of words, as it has been called, is a study in itself. Each verse, each syllable is "freighted." They rush with the wind, yet are as sturdily independent as the pebble of her inspiration:

"How happy is the little stone
That rambles in the road alone,
That doesn't care about careers,
And exigencies never fears;
Whose coat of elemental brown
A passing universe put on;
And independent as the sun,
Associates, glows alone,
Fulfilling absolute decree
In casual simplicity."

The same is true in her letters, which are poems also. Compression and connotation are their very essence.

"February passed like a skater and I know March—The lawn is full of south and the odors tangle, and I hear today for the first the river in the trees—My friends are my estate. Forgive me when I avow to hoard them—The hills are bare of their purple frocks, and dress in long white nightgowns. My hope put out a petal . . . Nothing has happened but loneliness—November seems always to me the Norway of the year—I'll send you thoughts like daisies, and sentences could hold the bees—Nearly October, sisters! No one can keep a sunbeam and a secret too—Enough is so vast a sweetness, I suppose it never occurs, only pathetic counterfeits—To live is so startling, it leaves but little room for other occupations, though friends are, if possible, an event more fair."

"Small, like the wren," she described herself, this shy, sweet singer whose songs know a similar exuberance and whose flight produces a similar bewilderment in those who have seen her wings. How sacred were her songs, her literary ambitions may be judged from the fact that they were never shared with the members of her immediate family. To have confided in the whole world would have been even more unthinkable. Solitary as her singing is, her place in literature.

"H. H." was becoming less independent, less timid, more worldly, more conventional both in thought and form, suffers comparison. Her sonnets are highly suggestive of Mrs. Browning's and rank close indeed to Longfellow's in the American field. Here and there occurs an ultramodern strain in the close of the following:

Promise

Those delicate children,
Thy dreams, still endure;
All pure and lovely things
Wend to the pure.

Sight not: unto the fold
Their way was sure.

Thy gentlest dreams, thy fairest,
Even those that were
Born and lost in a heart-beat,
Shall meet thee there.

They are become immortal
In shinging air.

The unattainable beauty
The thought of which was pain,
That flickered in eyes and on lips
And vanished again:

That fugitive beauty
Thou shalt attain.

The lights innumerable
That led thee on and on,
The masque of time ended,
Shall glow into one.

Thyself shall be with thee for ever
Thy travel done.

—A. E. in "Voices of the Stones."

The Saltings

You felt that here in the saltings you were beyond human associations. The very vegetation was unfamiliar. The thrift, sea lavender, rocket, sea campion, and maritime spurge did not descend so low as this. They came no nearer than where the highest tidal marks left lines of driftwood and bleached shells, just below the break of the lower marshes. Here it was another kingdom, neither sea nor land, but each alternately during the spring tides. At first the sandy mud was reticulated with sun-cracks, not being daily touched by the sea, and the crevasses gave a refuge for algae. There was a smell, neither pleasant nor unpleasant, which reminded you of something so deep in the memory that you could not give it a name. But it was sound and good. Beyond that dry flat, the smooth mud glistened as if the earth were growing a new skin, which yet was very tender. It was spongey, but it did not complain as I went, though the earth complained as I went. It was thinly sprinkled with a plant-like little fingers of green glass, the maritime samphire, and in the distance this samphire gave the marsh a sheen of continuous and vivid emerald.

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And exigencies never fears;
Whose coat of elemental brown
A passing universe put on;
And independent as the sun,
Associates, glows alone,
Fulfilling absolute decree
In casual simplicity."

The same is true in her letters, which are poems also. Compression and connotation are their very essence.

"February passed like a skater and I know March—The lawn is full of south and the odors tangle, and I hear today for the first the river in the trees—My friends are my estate. Forgive me when I avow to hoard them—The hills are bare of their purple frocks, and dress in long white nightgowns. My hope put out a petal . . . Nothing has happened but loneliness—November seems always to me the Norway of the year—I'll send you thoughts like daisies, and sentences could hold the bees—Nearly October, sisters! No one can keep a sunbeam and a secret too—Enough is so vast a sweetness, I suppose it never occurs, only pathetic counterfeits—To live is so startling, it leaves but little room for other occupations, though friends are, if possible, an event more fair."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Monument to Jonson

Ben Jonson, edited by C. H. Herford and George Simpson. Volumes 1 and 2. Oxford: Clarendon Press, London: Oxford University Press; Humphrey Milford, 42a, New York: Oxford University Press, American branch, \$14.

THAT is worse," said Ben Jonson, "which proceeds out of want, than that that which riot out of plenty. The remedy of fruitfulness is easy, but no labor will help the contrary."

Surely no man ever railed out of plenty with a combination of greater recklessness and surer knowledge, than did he. He carried his own age along with him, from the court to the man in the street, like the Titan he was, overcoming every obstacle that threatened to annihilate or at least discredit him; loving fiercely, hating fiercely; making enormous demands and repaying with a magnificence of genius and generosity which rendered every effort on his behalf a privilege to the state.

When we look at him through the rather narrow, farsighted eyes of William Drummond, we perhaps forget his greatness in thinking of his contentiousness, his boasting, his coarseness; the fact is that the tendency to read about Ben Jonson is far greater than to read him. And the only way we shall ever appreciate him, and understand the passion of appreciation he aroused in his contemporaries, is by turning to the things he wrote.

Dimmed by Shakespeare

Is it because the student of this period has always been engrossed with Shakespeare, that so great an English man of letters has suffered continual neglect? Assuredly, his splendor has been dimmed through its nearness to a far greater splendor. Never in any age has Shakespeare been held in higher esteem, nor research in connection with him been more industriously prosecuted, than today. On the other hand, except for such occasional notices as the recent new edition of the literary talk at Hawthorned brought forth, Ben Jonson has fared ill.

Now, however, two distinguished scholars have started upon a magnificent monument, in every way worthy of their subject, which is to extend to 10 volumes. It will comprise a critical analysis of all Jonson's works, his masques, wherein he most excelled, his dramas, pastoral, lyrics, and translations; the first volume contains a brief but admirable biography—we learn all we need to know of Ben, outside his writings, in these 120 pages. This is followed by the Drummond Conversations, reprinted from manuscripts to which the editors had access, with a full commentary, his letters and some of his plays. The second volume continues with his plays and poems.

A Literary Event

Highly interesting are the letters published here for the first time, and a list of books from Ben Jonson's library which was burnt, calling forth from the owner his famous "Exercitation Against Vulcan." A book of such proportions and scholarship is a literary event of great significance; it certainly will not fail to arouse a keener recognition of that "huge galleon," as Fuller called him, of the Elizabethan age. Much, indeed, of his prodigious fame he owed to a personality which attracted wits of every kind around it, yet his services to literature were immeasurable, and his influence has proved lasting.

With moderation and yet with sympathy do his biographers appraise him. Of the dignity and reserve which we habitually associate with greatness, he had none. To criticize Ben Jonson severely is not difficult. Drummond did it after the exhausting visit to Hawthorned, and we can hardly feel surprised. It is wiser to turn from the arrogance and bullying to a contemplation of the gentler side; his devotion to his friends and his generosity in expressing it, his extraordinary honesty, both in his work and in his life, and his untiring energy on behalf of the muse he served.

Supreme Artist Lacking

Yet though he boldly repudiated all social or literary artifices, whatever it might cost him at a court which frequently mistook them for charm and learning and priced them accordingly, he did not himself scale any lofty heights or plumb profound depths. "His masterful self-confidence," write his biographers, "saved him from the faltering stroke of the artist who doubts his power, but it also precluded him from some heights and depths which men aspiring humbly achieve."

We may deny the title of genius to Ben Jonson; his scholarship was more than mere learning; he brought to it a rich imagination, a fine poetic sense and an instinct for form and movement which made his masques, taking them as a whole, the most brilliantly successful of any in his own day. His dramas showed the greatness of his intellect, his inherent love and knowledge of life, his gift for form; and yet, even while we admire and enjoy them, rejoicing in their wit and fancy we know that the supreme artist is lacking.

This difference between Ben Jonson and those to whom the title "rare" belonged more truly than he has been finely analyzed by his biographer. "What is the ask, 'does his rarity consist? Obviously it was in part only a relative and conditional rarity. . . . No other man of his time had comparable claims to have been, not its supreme creative genius, certainly, but its most salient and indispensable personality."

Richness and Power

It is difficult to imagine a more complete and satisfactory summing up. Something was lacking certainly. He had not Shakespeare's "cloudless, boundless, human view," as William Watson has described it; but he had so much that we must constantly be amazed at his richness and power. Head and shoulders above his contemporaries in one or other of his contributions to letters, in his scholarship, in his dramatic or in his less tract from one of Arentsen's is always going to do exactly right, ring commentary on the text.

approvingly, he hastened each night to record.

But of all pictures, the one of Ben Jonson which stands out most clearly for us, is the one which reveals him making his way along Fleet Street to the newspaper office and the corner into Broad Street, where the Mermaid Tavern was situated. Here he and Shakespeare met and handled wits; here came Donne and Herrick and Beaumont, who has immortalized that merry company.

Words that have been said of these two heraldic volumes of "Ben Jonson, the Man and His Work," to indicate their value. This is a book, as surely, which every scholar will appreciate.

E. F. H.



Ben Jonson. From a portrait by Gerard Honthorst in the Collection of Lord Sackville at Knole. Reproduced from the frontispiece of "Ben Jonson."

Average Hamsun Stuff

Ben Jonson, by Knut Hamsun. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.50.

HAMSUN'S "Ben Jonson" dates back to 1908. The fact is purely chronological in the tale of the man's books. In the book itself is nothing that "dates" it; it is a simple and unaffected story about simple folk, told in a manner that few writers besides Hamsun can command. In the peculiar indirection of the Norwegian's style is to be found not the least of his attractions; it must testify, moreover, to a fundamental honesty of the novelist's method. For it is the perfect literary medium for this party, which in thought and action is composed of sheer crassness and indolence. They hesitate to come to the point; they may not be wordy, yet in deed they practice the equivalent of circumlocution; always they seem to be on guard against advantages that may be taken, and against their own insecurity in the face of this possible aggression. Even when they do a kindness, it is in a somewhat shamefaced manner. Something there is, in these children of the soul, that is born of nature's own deliberation.

Plot Simple

That something Hamsun has caught in his style; it is not effaced in translation, for it is too deeply ingrained in the narrative as a whole. "Ben Jonson," among Hamsun's works, is not an outstanding production; it is average stuff. In plot it is simplicity itself. It wastes no time on irrelevant description, or atmosphere, or characterization. Yet the tale holds the attention for the way in which it is unfolded. It does not bring one far from where one started, yet things have happened that make the distance significant. This is not merely quaintness; it is charm, and bitter-sweetness as well.

Benoni is, so to speak, a typically Hamsunian character: he has his share of human vanity, his little prides and prejudices, his aims and displays. A lumbering potman in a fishing village is he, not the mean, common-sense man, who carries quite as much, thank you, in his head as in his post bag. If the best catch in the place sets her eyes quite as much, thank you, in his head as in his post bag. If the best catch in the place sets her eyes quite as much, thank you, in his head as in his post bag. If the best catch in the place sets her eyes quite as much, thank you, in his head as in his post bag.

For after all, the great thing about Channing's History is the fact that her is one of the greatest of American historians who is not afraid to synthesize—she has not spent his life in that analytical research which is the easy thing to do, and which most of our solemn American historians are busy with. Any good cleric can do systematic research, and attain a professorship of history in a great American university. But much rarer is the mentality which can put two and two together and get four. Much more difficult is the taking of research of some of the better known editions, and no collection of "Lincolnans" can be considered even partially complete now, without Channing's sixth volume.

Put Together With Understanding

But among the "revaluations" in this book none is more interesting than Channing's paragraphs on the character of Abraham Lincoln. Probably no one, not even the most iconoclastic historian, will be permitted by the public to destroy the Lincoln legend. But this is merely because the facts won't allow it. But there was room for a certain reconsideration of some of the better known editions, and no collection of "Lincolnans" can be considered even partially complete now, without Channing's sixth volume.

Synthesizing the Facts

The book cuts cross sections through ordinary Civil War history, and this new method reveals an astonishing amount of hitherto unused historical data. In the case of the Battle of Gettysburg, most historians have been satisfied with Pickett's charge, or, to put it another way, the "Old-Fashioned Southern Gentleman" could ever accomplish. That kind of thing must elicit from even the most "unreconstructed" critic the admission that here is a book put together not merely with brains but with understanding.

And it is like Hamsun to leave us at that point, with the promise of a new edition.

Poor clients, in fact. When, lo and behold, it appears that a titled Englishman has these rocks of fancy prices for them, in the end, after much characteristic vacillation on Benoni's part, acquires them from the ex-postman for what seems like a king's ransom! Benoni is reinstated in the esteem of his fellows; he is taken into partnership by Mack, the biggest man in town. He is even led to hope that Rosa, freed of the worthless lawyer, may think of him again as once she used to.

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Russian Into American

Bread Givers, by Anzia Yezierska. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

THE bread givers of the Smolinsky family, Russian immigrants who have settled down to their new life in Hester Street, New York, are the daughters. The father, Reb Smolinsky, had married the daughter of one of what one might call the "county families" of their native land. Her wealth had enabled him to pursue his education without financial borrowing. But in America Reb spent much of his time chanting hymns and eating the best of the little food they had.

Yet the daughters of this family, though the bread givers, were so dominated by the patriarch that they submitted to the wrecking of their lives—and took the blame for the wrecking. Reb Smolinsky was of the Old World, where head of a family gave complete authority.

Only the youngest of the daughters contrived to achieve independence. She had more time to become imbued with the idea of "getting ahead"; and she set doggedly about it. She educated herself to the point of entering college, and eventually became a teacher in the New York schools.

Miss Yezierska has been herself a dweller on the East Side. These are her people and she knows them thoroughly. Her stories of them are, therefore, of the greatest interest, and not only for the truth of the pictures she paints. She has a ruggedness of style, a sincerity, that does away with superfluous words. Her simplicity is effective because there is nothing conspicuous or forced about it. "Bread Givers" is a worthy book to the literature of the new Americans.



Anzia Yezierska. From the drawing by Emil Fuchs.

A History That Can Be Read

A History of the United States, Vol. VI, by Edward Channing. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE appearance of another volume of Channing's History is an event. When the volume covers the period of the war for Southern Independence and its origins (1848-1865), it stir a little more, than ordinary curiosity. New England historians of the Civil War in America have not always been happy in their efforts to picture a struggle over which their section of the country had so much feeling. True, brilliant individual studies of details concerning the Civil War have come out of New England. But when New Englanders tried to generalize they always talked about slavery objectively, and the results, such as Ford Rhodes' famous fourth chapter, on "Hard Sherry and Boldoin," have been forgotten. When, therefore, the southerner sits down to read a general narrative history of the Civil War, written by another New Englander, and at that, written by a Channing, of the line of William Ellery Channing, the southerner may be forgiven if he has a somewhat attitude toward this book.

And it is like Hamsun to leave us at that point, with the promise of a new edition.

Poor clients, in fact. When, lo and behold, it appears that a titled Englishman has these rocks of fancy prices for them, in the end, after much characteristic vacillation on Benoni's part, acquires them from the ex-postman for what seems like a king's ransom! Benoni is reinstated in the esteem of his fellows; he is taken into partnership by Mack, the biggest man in town. He is even led to hope that Rosa, freed of the worthless lawyer, may think of him again as once she used to.

And it is like Hamsun to leave us at that point, with the promise of a new edition. The fact is purely chronological in the tale of the man's books. In the book itself is nothing that "dates" it; it is a simple and unaffected story about simple folk, told in a manner that few writers besides Hamsun can command. In the peculiar indirection of the Norwegian's style is to be found not the least of his attractions; it must testify, moreover, to a fundamental honesty of the novelist's method. For it is the perfect literary medium for this party, which in thought and action is composed of sheer crassness and indolence. They hesitate to come to the point; they may not be wordy, yet in deed they practice the equivalent of circumlocution; always they seem to be on guard against advantages that may be taken, and against their own insecurity in the face of this possible aggression. Even when they do a kindness, it is in a somewhat shamefaced manner. Something there is, in these children of the soul, that is born of nature's own deliberation.

Plot Simple

That something Hamsun has caught in his style; it is not effaced in translation, for it is too deeply ingrained in the narrative as a whole. "Benoni," among Hamsun's works, is not an outstanding production; it is average stuff. In plot it is simplicity itself. It wastes no time on irrelevant description, or atmosphere, or characterization. Yet the tale holds the attention for the way in which it is unfolded. It does not bring one far from where one started, yet things have happened that make the distance significant. This is not merely quaintness; it is charm, and bitter-sweetness as well.

Benoni is, so to speak, a typically Hamsunian character: he has his share of human vanity, his little prides and prejudices, his aims and displays.

A lumbering potman in a fishing village is he, not the mean, common-sense man, who carries quite as much, thank you, in his head as in his post bag. If the best catch in the place sets her eyes quite as much, thank you, in his head as in his post bag.

For the student of folk-lore, however, the stories are full of interest; for the observer of human nature they abound in chuckles; and for the lover of good craftsmanship the enamel-like finish of the detailed and colorful style has unquestioned charm.

As a matter of fact, the stories in Mr. Untermyer's collection are more likely to interest adults than children. The very air of reality so cleverly conveyed removes them from that topsy-turvy world dear to children who have been nourished on an Alice-in-Wonderland tradition. A. A. Milne took us all into that adorable world last year with "When We Were Very Young"; Lee Wilson Dodd points the way again with "The Six Giraffes." His Lofting's Dr. Dolittle has become an accustomed guide, beloved of countless children. Gottfried Keller and Louis Untermeyer between them have somehow managed to lose the key, though we are told that Swiss and German children have been brought up on Keller's books.

Moreover, these stories lack the

United States where the majority of the people of the United States live today. Of course, there will be those who will be a little dubious of the propriety of constantly correlating the events of the Civil War with what was going on in the relatively unimportant state of Massachusetts. Indeed, there may be some who will allege that Channing's History is more Channing than his.

But to many of us, even those of us who have never studied history in New England, these criticisms will be trifling. It is Channing's History, and who has a better right to leave traces of himself in a book than the author? Too long have we been putting up with devitalized history, in which the author's efforts to be "scientific" have succeeded only in writing an uninteresting book. Part of the charm of Channing's History lies in the fact that the reader feels himself taken into the confidence of the author—and who wants to be taken into the confidence of a mechanical chess-player, such as some historians strive to be? More power to the historian who can let himself appear in his own pages.

But among the "revaluations" in this book none is more interesting than Channing's paragraphs on the character of Abraham Lincoln. Probably no one, not even the most iconoclastic historian, will be permitted by the public to destroy the Lincoln legend. But this is merely because the facts won't allow it. But there was room for a certain reconsideration of some of the better known editions, and no collection of "Lincolnans" can be considered even partially complete now, without Channing's sixth volume.

But after all, the great thing about Channing's History is the fact that her is one of the greatest of American historians who is not afraid to synthesize—who has not spent his life in that analytical research which is the easy thing to do, and which most of our solemn American historians are busy with. Any good cleric can do systematic research, and attain a professorship of history in a great American university. But much rarer is the mentality which can put two and two together and get four. Much more difficult is the taking of research of some of the better known editions, and no collection of "Lincolnans" can be considered even partially complete now, without Channing's sixth volume.

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Of course, there will be a certain amount of criticism of Dr. Channing's sixth volume for his persistence in the use of the term "Transappalachia," for that part of

Channing's History is still the "genre" of American historians still seem wedded to unimaginative analysis.

EDUCATIONAL

American University Admits Undergraduates This Autumn

Washington Special Correspondence

WHEN the College of Liberal Arts of American University opens its doors for the first time this autumn, it will prove a development which is in one fundamental respect unique in the history of higher education in America. For at the present time the institution is the only one in the country which from its foundation has maintained exclusively graduate study. Two others, Johns Hopkins and Clark, were established and have won distinction primarily for achievement in this advanced work, and the latter began only as a graduate school, but in both cases their undergraduate curricula have steadily grown in importance. The university, on the contrary, was conceived originally as a purely post-graduate institution, and until recently has never seriously contemplated instruction of college grade.

This ideal was formulated by Bishop John F. Hurst of the Methodist Church 35 years ago as the vision of a center of advanced learning which should make it unnecessary for Americans to cross the Atlantic to attend foreign, particularly German universities. Large through his energy and far-sightedness a tract of 92 acres, including the highest plateau in the District of Columbia, three miles northwest of the White House, was purchased, a charter was granted in 1883, and during the next few years three imposing buildings were erected.

Graduate School Opened in 1914

Various causes conspired to delay the beginning of instruction, however, until May, 1914, when President Wilson formally inaugurated the opening of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. During the war the entire equipment was turned over to the Government and both the chemical warfare and camouflage divisions were centered on the campus. In 1920 following the acquisition of most of the property on the north side of F Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, including the residences of Postmaster-General Burleson and Congressman Kent of California, the Schools of Arts and Sciences and of Diplomacy and Jurisprudence began to institute regular courses for the first time in this new downtown center.

Since that time about 200 students a year, coming with bachelor's degrees from more than 100 institutions, have been pursuing research, and the degrees of Ph.D., D. C. L., and M. A. have been conferred upon more than 156 men and women. It has not been practicable to offer expert guidance in the large number of cases needed in the adequate preparation for these degrees in all subjects, and the university has accordingly specialized in the fields of jurisprudence, international law, diplomacy, government, economics, history, philosophy, education, and literature. Experts in government departments act as consulting professors in the direction of investigations which are carried on in Government laboratories.

Need of Undergraduate Body

However admirable such a program, the cost of carrying it forward on a worthy scale is very great and the other disadvantages formidable. There is no inherent weakness, educationally, in the idea, but it has not been realized with complete success.

The university in the United States traditionally grows. Its branches of graduate schools from the roots and stem of the college of liberal arts. Hence American University, like Clark, has decided to take advantage of the "plant" on the original campus and impart to it a life which shall not only be vigorous and significant in itself but shall pour a fresh stream of vitality into the higher branches.

As dean of the college, Chancellor L. C. Clark, with the warm approval of the trustees, has called Prof. George B. Woods, head of the English department at Carleton College. Dean Woods received his A.B. from Northwestern University in 1903 and his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1910, and brings to his position the training of long and successful teaching and administrative experience. With him will be associated Deans F. W. Collier and A. H. Putney of the graduate schools; Ellery C. Stowell an authority on international law; Paul Kaufman in English literature, John E. Bentley in psychology and education, and George S. Duncan in classical languages. Among the new members of the teaching staff are Dr. John W. Hornbeck in physics, Dr. Bartlett B. James in history, Prof. Will Hutchins in the history and theory of art, and Mary Louise Brown, dean of women at Lawrence College, who will assume the same position at American University.

Liberal Arts College Opens Sept. 28

From its opening day on Sept. 28 the college will adhere to the highest standards of admission and graduation. According to the statement of Dean Woods, the aim of the institution is primarily sound liberal

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culture with little reference to "vocational" subjects. The atmosphere will be non-sectarian and tolerant. One of the most significant aspects of culture which will be emphasized from the outset is the appreciation of art. While this will not be a required course, the selection of an outstanding teacher, a critic and extensive preparation for courses are noteworthy efforts to make fine arts not one of the luxuries or minor "frills" of a college education but one of the vital, pervasive forces in the cultural development of all the students. More significant than may appear at first sight in Mr. Hutchins' purpose, outlined in his description of courses, to correlate all the arts, including the drama, music, and literature. In this pretentious undertaking the university authorities believe that new possibilities of the highest importance in the history of art teaching

The Child's Fondness of Color

Manchester, Eng.

Special Correspondence

WHICH of us forgets the pleasure we found in bright colors such as gay flowers or soldiers' red coats when we were very young? A precious box of paints, or even crayons, marks an epoch in the life of many a child. In the average school a teacher cannot afford to give each child a paint box, and often he is unable to buy one for himself; and yet a great deal of pleasure is lost if they do not learn to use a brush. I found in my experience that small sashes of this color wash, although far from ideal, provided a good beginning in the art of painting for the five or six-year-old pupils, and the afternoon when they started on their career as small artists was an event to be remembered.

First of all, there was the novelty of holding a soft-haired brush and the little chisel with which

from whose hair it was made and

that means, no paints or papers were wasted.

A Great Day

Then came a great day when they found pale blue water in their saucers and white papers on their desks. A few questions soon elicited the fact that the paint was the same color as the sky, and as we talked, I was quickly filling in my paper, pinned up on the board, with long strokes until it was all blue. They watched breathlessly to see a piece of sky appearing and there were all eagerness to begin their own. With brief directions as to soaking their brushes well and wiping off the surplus on the edge of the saucer, I let them start. At first the strokes were hesitating and their brushes wabbled in their small hands. But a second attempt showed much improvement, and many of them gazed with pride at their pale blue sky. With a black crayon they drew on or two birds flying home, and a small stump of a tree on the horizon. Then we all quoted a verse we had printed on our wall:

"Scrap of sky have I,
Green is my me,
Such lovely things in it I see."

Our small painting efforts seemed to link us with the outside world. Children who live in narrow streets of crowded towns have little enough of natural beauty in their lives, but after this lesson, they took more notice of the sky and came to school with the information that "The sky isn't blue today," or "Last night the sky was quite yellow."

I said "Very well, next time we will paint a golden-colored sky," but they noticed that in spite of all our efforts we couldn't quite paint the "shine" of it!

Happy they are far from the days when children only drew on squared states, rigidly under the eye of the teacher who watched every line that they made so that there would be no mistakes. The advocates of the old system would hold up their hands in amazement at the thought of leaving the child to do his own pictures. A certain speed and accuracy are necessary to arithmetic; rate of reading and comprehension of matter read come, under the subject of reading, of elements of practical and ordinary life must be mastered in language before a child is ready to progress. His goal book guides him, and it also furnishes a record of his achievements. Under his direction he studies his self-instructive practice books, does the exercises assigned in them, and corrects his own work. The teacher, not having to give any time to recitations,

The Child's Fondness of Color

With this is connected the anomaly that graduates of higher industrial and commercial schools cannot become regular students at the university. Recently some of the obstacles have been partly done away with.

If thus a gymnasium graduate desires to enter the polytechnic (equivalent to Massachusetts Institute of Technology), he must submit to an examination in descriptive geometry by a professor of the polytechnic.

A graduate of a real gymnasium, may enter either the university or polytechnic; but if he desires to study theology or the department of classics and historical studies in the faculty of philosophy, he must first pass an examination in Greek. Graduates of "real schools" desiring to be admitted to the university must be examined in Latin and preparatory philosophy, or if they wish to take up their studies in classical and historical subjects, in Greek also.

With this is connected the anomaly that graduates of higher industrial and commercial schools cannot become regular students at the university.

Strangers will ask in what way they have become an important factor even in the schools of university grade.

Nevertheless in Czechoslovakia girls do not attend higher schools in quite the same proportion as in the eastern Slav countries, in Poland and particularly in Russia.

Strangers will ask from German, in addition, of course, to the difference in language of instruction.

First of all in the choice of modern tongues; Czech gymnasium and "real schools" give German as much time as the "real schools" curriculum until 1919-1920. In the "real schools" there is also optional chemical laboratory work, natural science and physical experiments, modeling, and singing.

Girls' lyceum, originally planned to give girls liberal education, do not any longer require Latin and are thus much closer to the "real schools." French is started in the fourth grade, as many pupils enter at this point from the grammar school. Optional subjects offered are Latin, Russian, and occasionally domestic science. In recent years, preparatory philosophy to pass an examination in Greek. Graduates of "real schools" desiring to be admitted to the university must be examined in Latin and preparatory philosophy, or if they wish to take up their studies in classical and historical subjects, in Greek also.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

All Europe Plans Peace

phrase "submitting to an interview." Ship reporters are numerous and eager for space. The homing voyager is usually fagged with much sight-seeing, while the impoverished state of his pocket leads him to regard with malevolence the lands which have reduced him to penury. Moreover it is the fixed conviction of the average 100 per cent American that customs and mental states different from his own must necessarily be wrong.

Just at present the fashion is to depict Europe as an "armed camp," and to prophesy another world war at an early date. It is true enough that in continental Europe there are more men under arms than there were before the conflagration of 1914. But over against this may be set the fact that never in the world's history has there been such earnest and general discussion in Europe of means for assuring continued peace. The conferences concerning the protocol, the security pact and the World Court have engaged the attention of European statesmen in the last few months to an extent which encroached seriously upon their more domestic problems. West of Russia and north of the Bosphorus there is not a government which is not earnestly desirous of peace and intelligently endeavoring to assure it. The traveler in Europe who comes into touch with the governing classes speedily learns that many abnormal conditions are permitted, and international scandals tolerated, because they cannot be corrected without at least a threat of war, and no statesman desirous of continuing in office will venture upon such a threat.

The present situation of Turkey before the nations affords a most striking illustration. Turkey emerged from the war beaten and bankrupt. The moment for her expulsion from Europe, and for freeing the Dardanelles seemed to have arrived. Nay, more. It had arrived, but dissension and jealousy on the part of the Powers resulted in the revival of a moribund nation, and the swift snatching of victory out of the jaws of defeat by the Turks.

At Lausanne the representatives of the Powers of Europe acquiesced in a treaty which was disgraceful to each one of them, simply because they saw no alternative to that acquiescence save war. Kemal with a disorganized and ill-equipped army back of him, had but one argument—namely, his willingness to fight. Rather than risk another conflict Great Britain, France, Italy, all surrendered supinely to the Turk. Today the inevitable result is seen in the scarcely concealed purpose of Kemal to reject the decision of the League on the Mosul issue if that decision be not to his liking. He has confidence that however he flouts the League, however arrogant may be his attitude toward Great Britain, his antagonist in the Mosul controversy, he need fear no consequence. The Turks are a fighting people, loving war for its own sake. Europe as a whole, and England especially, will have no more of war.

We cite the Mosul case as an illustration merely of the European aversion to war. The whole tone of the English press, as shown by the Monitor yesterday, was against any insistence upon national rights or acceptance of new national obligations that might lead to war. This same public sentiment is apparent in the nations of continental Europe. Where large armaments are maintained it is because of fear of war. Remove that fear by the acceptance of the pending peace pact, and the armies will disappear. This is as true of Poland as of France. What is sought is security, and no one who lived through the period of the World War will wonder that on this subject the peoples of Europe are still a trifle nervous.

After confessing his inability to alter the decision, the Governor does advise the Public Utilities Commission "that the strictest scrutiny should be kept, not only of the revenue of the company but of their expenditures, with a view to reducing the rates at the earliest possible opportunity."

The first statement referred to may fairly be said to indicate simply a doubt as to the merit and sufficiency of the "evidence" upon which the decision was made. The second statement urges careful scrutiny of expenditures and revenues which go to make up the "evidence," and thereby presents a momentous and possibly vital question.

These commissions have sat more as judicial bodies before which evidence is presented and upon which the decision is made, than as investigators or fact-finders to protect the rights of the public. If such commissions are to "scrutinize" the expenditures of such companies successfully, the possibilities are interesting, to say the least. While the commission did comment on the increases in salaries granted by the telephone company, it is problematical whether such a body is qualified to pass judgment on the reasonableness of salaries of telephone employees and officials. It will be equally as difficult for a political appointee to determine the relative value of the vast quantity of highly specialized equipment, even if it is bought from a parent company that has as its first consideration the interest and welfare of its protégé.

Competition formerly regulated these factors to a certain extent, but with the elimination of competition there is created and placed upon the officials of such monopolies a tremendous responsibility. It requires no stretch of imagination to visualize rising salaries and the payment of top prices for service and equipment if there is no restraining brake. The rising tide of salaries and higher prices for equipment, the control of which now rests with the company, immediately swells the expenditures, and, as such, "evidence" upon which the common denominator of rates is arrived at, as the commission form operates at present. The fact is that

These, as well as millions of others, have been able in recent years to acquire substantial equities in homes for themselves and their families. They have become, in other thousands of cases, owners of automobiles, upon some of which, it may be presumed, deferred payments will from time to time fall due. A million others have bought radio sets and other devices for amusement. The children of these families pass daily by the abandoned saloons to school houses and colleges. The men who toil to maintain families and households cannot afford to strike with only the remote hope of aiding those who are little more than strangers to them.

It is not an effort to prejudice the case of the striking miners to suggest the probability that the cause of organized labor as a whole has been injured by the calling of the present walkout. It is an open secret among those in a position to know the facts that the membership in labor unions in the United States is much smaller than in recent years. The enforced mixing of labor in politics has estranged, it appears, thousands of workers in the United States who have been unwilling to vote against what they regarded the best interests of themselves and their families. Dissension and strife do not greatly thrive in times of industrial prosperity. The full dinner pail, the chugging automobile, and the growing balance in the savings bank of building association, afford their own answer to all the theorists who preach discontent.

Deductions that may contribute to the ultimate solution of that paramount question of what is a fair rate for the public service monopolies to charge may be drawn from a letter addressed by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts to that State's Public Utilities Commission criticizing the recent decision allowing the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company increases totaling about \$8,000,000 annually. Since modern public service utilities are virtually freed from the adjusting influence of competition, and the tendency is toward higher rates generally, the situation in Massachusetts is almost universally interesting and rises above the simple case of rates to the broader field of governmental regulation. Telephone companies, like gas, electricity and similar utilities, are no longer private concerns, and the Government cannot ignore the fact that a vested public interest is involved which must be protected. To insure this protection, commissions are set up as the machinery, but they must, reasonably, care for the interest of both the public and the companies. Consequently, they have gradually grown to act more and more as judicial bodies, and as such, in a great majority of cases, render their decisions only on the evidence brought before them.

Before resorting to the extreme advised by Mayor Curley of Boston, who urges the enforced resignations of the commissioners in a letter criticizing the Governor for lack of action, perhaps it would be wiser to consider the situation carefully to see if it is not the commission and its limitations, rather than the individual members, that need attention.

Evidence appears to be one of the keys to the problem that should be studied carefully, especially since there is such a marked difference of opinion regarding the rates which finds the companies on one side with a mass of technical and statistical data, and the public on the other, with most of its evidence consisting only of a desire for lower rates.

There are several references in Governor Fuller's letter which must be regarded as having an important bearing upon the functioning of a government by commissions. One clue may be found where he said: "I recognize, of course, that from the standpoint of evidence submitted, the commission should be better able to judge the matter than I." But he hastened to add that he believed the rate too high, and in stating that he reflected the sentiment of many citizens who are in the same position as himself and who have no evidence to submit to upset the contentions of the company.

After confessing his inability to alter the decision, the Governor does advise the Public Utilities Commission "that the strictest scrutiny should be kept, not only of the revenue of the company but of their expenditures, with a view to reducing the rates at the earliest possible opportunity."

The first statement referred to may fairly be said to indicate simply a doubt as to the merit and sufficiency of the "evidence" upon which the decision was made. The second statement urges careful scrutiny of expenditures and revenues which go to make up the "evidence," and thereby presents a momentous and possibly vital question.

These commissions have sat more as judicial bodies before which evidence is presented and upon which the decision is made, than as investigators or fact-finders to protect the rights of the public. If such commissions are to "scrutinize" the expenditures of such companies successfully, the possibilities are interesting, to say the least. While the commission did comment on the increases in salaries granted by the telephone company, it is problematical whether such a body is qualified to pass judgment on the reasonableness of salaries of telephone employees and officials. It will be equally as difficult for a political appointee to determine the relative value of the vast quantity of highly specialized equipment, even if it is bought from a parent company that has as its first consideration the interest and welfare of its protégé.

Competition formerly regulated these factors to a certain extent, but with the elimination of competition there is created and placed upon the officials of such monopolies a tremendous responsibility. It requires no stretch of imagination to visualize rising salaries and the payment of top prices for service and equipment if there is no restraining brake. The rising tide of salaries and higher prices for equipment, the control of which now rests with the company, immediately swells the expenditures, and, as such, "evidence" upon which the common denominator of rates is arrived at, as the commission form operates at present. The fact is that

while the telephone company, in this instance, naturally feels that it needs the increase already put into effect and has convinced the commission of this need, there are further indications that the case is not finally settled. It is noted the commission, when granting the increases, said that it hoped the dividends might some day be reduced from 8 to 7 per cent, but explained that it had no power over that phase of the situation, as the concern was a New York company. It was suggested that the Legislature look into this matter, as it probably will do during the coming winter.

September must undoubtedly be regarded as the month when the musical season opens in New York, the city where the chief activities of the American concert circuit originate. The precise moment may not yet have become a matter of custom; but whereas for the last few years it has been late in the month, it is now without question early. Indeed, the time of beginning may with considerable positiveness be set down as Labor Day.

To managers who direct the engagements of famous singers, violinists and pianists; the date may seem to be some weeks further on. At their conferences, a definite point, like Oct. 15, may even be fixed upon as regular and authentic. But their action will not alter the case essentially. The season starts when people resume the practice of going out evenings to listen to the public performance of first-class music; and that, on the evidence of current show bills, is Labor Day, or perhaps even a day or two before.

Formerly, the music season began with what was known as the social season. It could by no means, in the thinking of managers, begin any earlier. When certain women of wealth and standing left their country estates and opened their town houses, the fiddles struck up. This may be said to have been the situation twenty-five years ago. In the next decade, a change, whether from the war or other cause, came about; and in the present decade, the popular note, and no longer the social, is that which dominates the harmony.

Speaking of the social influences of music, they should not be thought of as having disappeared. For they have merely shifted. The type of woman that was nothing more than a sort of leader of the grand march has been supplanted by one that seeks to make some achievement in art. The recent type uses the music room of her town house, or the ballroom of her club, for bringing to notice a new artist, or for presenting important new music before a special audience. Again, speaking of the music season, this, in the larger cities of the United States, has nowadays a summer as well as a winter beginning. There occur a spring and an autumn gap, so variously ordered, however, that somewhere good music is always sounding. In a national view, then, the music season never begins, being continuous. According to a truer description, it merely has its rhythms and its accents.

Editorial Notes

Some figures, as of the year 1922, just collected by the Federal Census Bureau of the United States, relative to the question as to whether prohibition has increased or decreased mental disorders in the country, merit the widest publicity. These statistics have been gathered from forty-seven of the forty-eight states of the Union and comprise the first nation-wide data since 1910 on the number of alcoholic patients admitted to hospitals and other institutions. Here is the table:

Division	1922	1910
New England States	5.7	12.9
Middle Atlantic States	3.7	11.0
East North Central States	4.8	10.0
West North Central States	2.9	7.8
South Atlantic States	1.9	8.0
East South-Central States	1.4	7.2
West South-Central States	2.2	8.1
Mountain States	4.6	12.9
Pacific States	4.8	12.7

It is worth noting also that Dr. Horatio M. Pollack, statistician of the New York State Hospital Commission, has stated that while alcoholic cases in institutions for the insane throughout the country have decreased more than one-half since 1910, mental disease from other causes continues to increase in proportion to population.

There is a splendid example of altruism and foresight in the reforestation program of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, which, according to a dispatch to the Monitor from Longview, Wash., is replanting trees on its tracts as the logs are being cut. A forest engineer was employed to work out a substantial plan for reforestation, and as a result of his study thousands of trees—cedar, fir, hemlock, and some others not native to that section—are being planted. Measures also are being taken to guard against fire by disposal of slash and by a carefully organized forest patrol. Neither those who are deriving profits from this company, nor their children, can hope to benefit from this reforestation plan in a material way. It may be generations before the trees come into commercial value. There is, therefore, a broadness of vision to this enterprise that is delightfully refreshing in view of the oft-repeated tales of present-day commercial greed and exploitation.

Many as are the interesting professions followed by men and women today, probably but few recently instituted occupations equal in some respects the one created by the demand for leaders in nature study for summer camps and resorts. To satisfy this demand, moreover, opportunities for special study are being offered in various parts of the United States. For instance, the Yosemite School for Field Natural History was organized this season at the Yosemite National Park. Then, too, the Museum of Natural History in New York City has recently opened museum of live insects in the Palisades Interstate Park, for the purpose of instructing students in their study, and a course in field biology in the Allegheny Mountains, promoted by the Pittsburgh Nature Study Club, has been conducted by the University of Pennsylvania. Many, indeed, are the ways of making a living today.

The ordinary tourist can now go to Europe comfortably in his best clothe. Third class, in the not very long departed past went under the accurate designation of "steerage," has now graduated from the trappings of onion stew to the undiluted and much more invigorating smell of the salt sea air. Ocean travel has been made not only safe but pleasant, for democracy. Before the strict immigration law, when the objective of a steadily increasing part of Europe was to get into the United States, the "steerage" quarters were little more than crates into which the voyagers were packed, considerably like caskets—their cardines. Today, however, when the less desirable parts of the ships can only be filled with vulgar students and others to whom a steamer is only a decent conveyance to the point where

The Mystery of the Pacific

BY MARC T. GREENE

From Easter Island, in the southeastern Pacific, to the isle of Guam in the Ladrones, latitude 14° north and longitude 142° east, the distance is more than 5000 miles. Yet, in brief reference to any map of the Pacific will reveal, throughout this entire distance, an almost direct alignment; there is a series of island groups, most of them coral atolls large and small.

There are the Paumotu, the Marquesas, and the Cook Islands. Each group is represented by a few small dots upon the average map of the great ocean; each is divided by hundreds of miles from its nearest neighbor; and around the atolls the sea is so deep, even within a few rods of the shores, as often to be measurable in factors of miles rather than fathoms.

How these islands originated and when, in respect of geologic time, as well as the cause of this extraordinary direct alignment for such a tremendous distance, is the real mystery of the Pacific, to which all other ridges puzzling investigators for centuries are subsidiary. For a solution of it would mean, beyond much doubt, an explanation of all the rest.

All those islands, except Easter, and Guam, those at the extreme ends, are, as we have seen, coral atolls. That is to say, they are the work of the tiny coral insect which, building upon one another ever toward the sea's surface through countless ages, at last creates a low island upon which dust falls, bits of shell scatter, and material from the sea and abiding place and material is formed for vegetation.

The palm-trees take root and presently an article of commerce is produced and men build themselves settlements but a few feet above the sea's level and surrounded by inundated vegetation. But before the white man ever came to these atolls, before he had even learned that the fronds of the coconut tree had a commercial value, indeed before he had even heard of the Pacific, there was a race of people upon each of these islands.

How and when these people, especially the Polynesians, came, and whence they came, has been explained only in widely varying and unconvincing theories. But the latest and soundest theory is that which assumes a close connection between the origin of these, and other Pacific Islands, and the existence upon them of their original peoples.

The hypothesis upon which this theory is based is, of course, the existence of a prehistoric Pacific continent, which, like the fabled Atlantis, stretched in all likelihood had its land connection with the Asiatic continent whence there came the Papuan race of the western Pacific and almost certainly the Polynesian of the east and mid-Pacific Islands.

That such a continent, peopled by a mighty race with its civilization scarcely less advanced than that of the Aztecs and the Mayas, existed there are many convincing evidences, and only in the physical character of the islands which are presumed to be the reminders, if not the remainder, of that continent, but also in the traditions of the folklore and the nature and prophecies of the original inhabitants themselves.

We have seen that practically all the island groups from Easter to Guam are coral atolls, large and small; that is, older or younger in geologic time. The atolls, we know, were built upward, microscopically, bit by bit, from beneath the sea, until it finally appears above the surface.

The crux of the mystery there is the existence of immense, stone images and monoliths, weighing tons in some cases, and constructed of a material which neither exists at present nor is ever known to have existed in Easter Island, a single volcanic island more than 1200 miles from any other land. Clearly, these, unlike many images in other Pacific islands, had nothing to do with any pagan tribes of comparatively recent years.

Antedating history and even tradition, the Easter Island images represent a prehistoric time. They were placed in their present position by a prehistoric people beyond much doubt the ancestors of the present Polynesian race, who came by land from the far westward to this extreme eastern end of a continent. How else?

Again, in Malden Island, one of the British-owned group about midway of the Pacific, there have been unearthed remains of what apparently were solid stone structures, perhaps pyramids, and some which are accounted for in connection with the Polynesians there now.

The fact is that all these islands were inhabited by the same people, whose origin probably lies close to the very roots of the race itself, a people from which are descended commonly all the islanders of the present time, differing though they do in many characteristics and in details of language. Broken up and separated, they have become too weakened to withstand the encroachment upon their justly inherited possessions, and they are passing.

The Week in New York

By Leif Ericson, with his Vikings, were to come back to discover America in his same old ship today, his difficulty would be not so much reaching the new land as being rescued himself when he got there. Three Norwegian sailors in his boat, so to speak, sailed the good but narrow channel, and when they came out on the other day, and dropped anchor at Quarantine as prettily as you please, ready for inspection like many another ship before her, but when the official inspection cutter, which usually comes up beside his towering quarry, tried to come up in her, the wash from the prop and then from the propeller kept shoving her away. The cutter, which arrives alongside the 60,000-ton Leviathan with the abandon of a gulf lighting on the side of a barn, had to fall back on his most accomplished maneuver to get a line to the twelve-ton Farbanel. As an official greeting from the United States to the intrepid visiting sailors, in fact, the call was a little unceremonious, though when finally arrived, it surely lacked nothing in delicacy.

The phonograph, like the proverbial penny, seems destined to pay a return visit to homes from which it has been all but banished. The radio, which for a time had taken most of the "buoyancy" out of its sales and superseded it, if not stolen, its thunder, has turned out to be the bearer of bright ideas. The jagged beam of light which the radio-licensing companies have the voice produce to let them know that at least the familiar squawks are not on the wave when it first takes the air, has given one of the phonograph companies the idea for recording sound by having the beam of light play on a photographic film. It finds that the needle groove on the record can thus be made far finer, and many more yards of melody included. While the new method is still being experimented with, it appears that a plate can be made with enough grooves to last the needle for an hour. Since the owner can cut his own tune, and since the record, also during the first months at least, is reasonably free from the early roar of static, this should restore the phonograph to its corner in the parlor, where its usefulness, like that of the radio, will be limited only by the listening power.

The increasing neighborly feeling for South America in the United States, as well as the number of intended automobiles represented by this country's manufacturing capacity, were manifested this week, when the eight delegates to the Pan-American Road Congress at Buenos Aires, to continue from Oct. 3 to 13, sailed on the Santa Ana to have the way, both figuratively and literally, for another business contacts. With an eagerness one hopes will at least be decorously concealed, they will pour forth North America's road-building experience so that South America may both profit and grow by entering at once into the joys of present-day construction. Many North American motorists, no doubt, will be inclined to push this good will even further, and say that if any South American engineers want a little more practice before they start in this country, where they are welcome to use a number of roads in this country, they will amount to their own experiment could possibly make worse.

How garrulous New York is becoming may be seen from the fact that the telephone company the other day connected its five hundred-thousandth instrument in Long Island. Twenty-five years ago, in all Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs the most populous parts of the island, there were only 2300, and of the present 500,000, only 5000 were installed in the last year available. With 12